Year Ending 2014
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

For Residents of
BRINTON WOODS HEALTH CARE CENTER

A Report of Your Water Quality

Prepared by Fountain Valley Analytical Lab, Inc.
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BRINTON WOODS HEALTH CARE CENTER (006-0201) - WATER QUALITY REPORT – Calendar Year 2014

Is my water safe?

During 2014 your tap water met all of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. In the past few years, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. We only detected 10 of those contaminants, and found none at a level higher than the EPA allows.

Brinton Woods Health Care Center vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system is below the maximum contaminant level for all contaminants tested.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water, which is supplied by Brinton Woods Health Care Center, is from a groundwater well.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting violations

Your water is monitored monthly for coliform bacteria, annually for nitrates and for other contaminants periodically. A MD State Certified Laboratory, Fountain Valley Analytical Laboratory, Inc. (MD certification number 133), located right here in Carroll County, performs our routine analyses. The MD Department of the Environment also performs periodic analyses and performs regular site-visits to assure compliance with federal and state regulations. If any contaminant is outside of the acceptable limits you will be notified.

Results of radon monitoring

Radon is radioactive gases that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Lead and Copper Rule

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Brinton Woods Health Care Center is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*."

Results of voluntary monitoring

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Terms and Abbreviations used below:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminants	(units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate [measured as N]	(ppm)	10	10	6.25	6	6.25	4/1/14	No	Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform (% samples) (% of monthly positive samples)	NA	<5%	0	<5%	N/A	N/A	12/16/14	No	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Contaminants									
Sodium	(ppm)	NR	NR	135	112.6	135	7/28/14	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel	(ppm)	NR	NR	0.0051	N/A	N/A	7/28/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products									
TTHMs *[Total Trihalomethanes]*	(ppb)	0	100	2.19	N/A	N/A	7/28/14	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.5	N/A	N/A	3/13/12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/A	N/A	3/13/12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant(s)	(units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Samples > AL # 95%ile	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper	(ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.145		12/31/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	0	15	0.002		12/31/13	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0074		7/28/14	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants	(units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium	(ppm)	2	2	0.045	N/A	N/A	7/28/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Units Description:

mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mrem/yr.: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration

% of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

# of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

% killed or inactivated: Percentage of viruses/bacteria killed of inactivated by treatment method

CFU/ ml: Colony Forming Units per milliliter

ND: Not Detected

NA: Not Applicable or Not Available

NR: Not Regulated

VIOLATIONS: NONE

For more information contact:

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